

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 68

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLEEKER STREET UNIVERSIST CHURCH.—
REV. DAY & LEE. Morning and evening.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—DR. THOMP-
SON. Evening.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large Chapel, Uni-
versity, Washington square.—REV. DR. DUBOIS. Morning
and evening.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ARBOTH-
NOTH. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, Fifty-fifth street.—REV.
J. M. FULLAN. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR.
FLAUG. Morning and afternoon.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—FREE PREACHING BY REV. J.
T. W. WARE. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—MEETING OF THE
MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Evening.

EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. DR. H. P. FAIR-
FIELD. Morning and evening.

FREE CHAPEL OF THE HOME FOR THE BLIND.—
REV. EASTMAN BENJAMIN. Afternoon.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EAST-
MAN BENJAMIN. Morning and evening.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—
REV. DR. SCOTT. Morning and evening.

FORTIETH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV.
J. E. AYMAN. Morning and evening.

TRINITY CHAPEL, Twenty-fifth street.—REV. DR. MOR-
GAN. Evening.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.—
REV. LEONARD M. KIR. Morning.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW.
Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 7, 1869.

Notice to Herald Carriers and News Dealers.

HERALD carriers and news dealers are in-
formed that they can now procure the requisite
number of copies direct from this office without
delay.

All complaints of "short counts" and spoiled
sheets must be made to the Superintendent in
the counting-room of the HERALD establish-
ment.

Newsman who have received spoiled papers
from the HERALD office, are requested to re-
turn the same, with proof that they were
obtained from here direct, and have their
money refunded. Spoiled sheets must not be
sold to readers of the HERALD.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated March 6.
Seven of the principal members of the Fenian
organization, imprisoned in various parts of Great
Britain, have been set at liberty. Reports from the
continent in England yesterday again mention the
death of the Pope.

A number of changes have been made in the
French government departments in consequence of
the recent death of M. Troplong.

The inauguration of President Grant was cele-
brated on Thursday last in Berlin by a grand dinner
given by Mr. Bancroft. Count von Bismarck was
present and spoke.

The subject of government monopolies in the
colonies, which was brought before the Spanish Cortes,
has been referred to a select committee.

Cuba.

The insurgents have abandoned the siege of
Trinidad and have withdrawn, pursued by three columns
of Spanish troops. All Spaniards found in Mayari,
where the insurgents were concentrating, are re-
ported to have been killed. An expedition is on the
march against the revolutionists at that point, and
an engagement is expected at any time. Jose de
Armas, one of Dulce's peace commissioners, has
published a violent document abusing the Spanish
government and Dulce himself. Another peace com-
missioner pronounces it a forgery. Two hundred
tons of powder have been found secreted in the
house of a Mr. Terry, in Havana. Smuggling goods
into the interior is extensively carried on in Cien-
fuegos.

The Cabinet.

The difficulty regarding the eligibility of Mr.
Stewart to the Secretaryship of the Treasury
is the matter of general discussion in Wash-
ington, and a wide diversity of opinion
prevails among the Senators as to the proposed re-
peal of the law. Mr. Stewart himself is willing to
abide by the decision cheerfully, whatever it is.

Military Assignments.

Several important military assignments have been
made. General Sheridan has been assigned to the
command of Louisiana, General Reynolds to Texas,
General Canby to Virginia, and General Gillem,
commanding in Mississippi, has been returned to
his regiment.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday a message was received
from the President asking that the law of 1793 which
would serve to prohibit A. T. Stewart from holding
the position of Secretary of the Treasury on account
of his being engaged in commerce, be repealed. Mr.
Sherman introduced a bill to that effect, but Mr.
Sumner objected and it went over under the rules.
A similar bill was introduced soon after, but Mr.
Sumner again objected to its immediate considera-
tion on the ground that it would require more de-
liberate discussion. There being no committee, it
was also laid over. Mr. Drake's resolution provid-
ing that Indian treaties shall be considered in open
session was passed. A resolution providing for a
special committee to consider all applications and
propositions for the removal of political disabilities
was discussed and finally referred to the Committee
on the Revision of the Rules. The Senate then ad-
journed.

Miscellaneous.

General Sheridan and his staff have arrived at
Fort Hays, Kansas. They report that the Indian
war is ended and that not a hostile Indian can be
found inside the limits of the military division. General
Sheridan had received the announcement of his
promotion and a summons to Washington, and he
was to start immediately.

Collector Smythe's resignation has been received
by the President.

James Grant, who has been on trial for some time
in Richmond for the murder of H. H. Poirard,
was found "not guilty" yesterday and discharged.
The spectators at the court room applauded the
verdict.

Rev. Dr. Charles Gillette, of Brooklyn, died sud-
denly at Watson's Hotel in Baltimore yesterday.
There were eight dies in Chicago on Friday foot-
ing up an aggregate loss of \$90,000. Four firemen
perished in the ruins of one of the buildings, and
another, who fell, caught a telegraph wire with
his hands and teeth and thus held on until help ar-
rived. The firemen in Chicago are all insured for
\$2,000 each by the city merchants.

The steamship Pantheon, from New Orleans for

Liverpool, collided with a tugboat just outside the
bar, at the mouth of the Mississippi, on Friday
night and sunk.

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Jersey City
last evening in which he commented on the inau-
guration of President Grant rather favorably. He
urged a vigorous and, if necessary, a sanguinary
policy towards the South as the only means to
secure a lasting peace.

The municipal authorities of Newark have pro-
hibited the use of the velocipede on the streets.
The Georgia Senate has refused to consider the
fifteenth amendment.

A teamster who was engaged moving a house in
Buffalo yesterday fell from his horses under the rollers,
and the house passed over him, killing him instantly.

Two Indians charged with the murder of William
Button were arrested in Buffalo yesterday. A third
who is supposed to be the principal offender, escaped.

The City.

Governor Hoffman has resigned the Grand Sa-
cheny of Tammany and William M. Tweed has
been elected to the position.

A meeting, which was quite numerously at-
tended, was held yesterday at the Merchants' Exchange
and News Rooms in Pine street, to take measures in
opposition to a continuance of the present protective
policy of the government. Messrs. William C.
Bryant, David Dudley Field and others addressed the
meeting. Subscriptions to the amount of \$17,325,
were received to further their objects.

United States Deputy Marshal Thompson yesterday
received from ex-Secretary of State Seward the
pardon by the ex-President Johnson, signed March
3, of Jacob Dupuy and Moses Dupuy, convicted at
the January term of the United States Circuit Court
of removing a quantity of distilled spirits held at
the time by revenue officers for violation of the In-
ternal Revenue law.

Marshal Tooker has been vigorously overhauling
the dilapidated hacks of the city. He has fined
several drivers heavily for having dirty vehicles,
and has refused a new license to others. He has
directed that every hackman, if it is demanded,
shall give his customer his card, with his number,
name, place of stabling and the place of the Mayor's
office on it.

The owner of a rabid dog in Brooklyn yesterday
was fined one dollar for allowing the animal to go
in the streets unmuzzled.

The stock market yesterday was dull and steady
until late in the day, when an easier feeling in money
produced activity and a general advance in prices.
Gold was very variable between 130½ and 131½,
closing finally at 131½ and 131¼.

With but few exceptions the markets were dull
and heavy yesterday. Coffee was quiet, but steady.
Cotton was in fair demand, mainly for export, and
prices were a shade better, closing at 29½c for
middling upland. On "Change" gold was dull and
prices were nominally 10c lower. Wheat was dull
and 1c lower, while corn was quiet, but steady,
and oats in moderate demand and heavy. Pork was
slow of sale, but held more firmly. Both beef and
lard were but little sought after, and prices favored
the buyer. Freight was a trifle more active, but
at lower rates. Naval stores—Rosin was unusually
active and a shade firmer, while other kinds were
dull and unchanged. Petroleum was dull and heavy.
Whiskey was steady and firm, though in light
demand.

Personal Intelligence.

Ex-Governor W. Bross, of Chicago; Congressman
W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; General L. E. Webb,
of Wisconsin, and Luther Wright, of Oregon, are at
the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. A. D. Hall, of Lansingburg, N. Y.; General T.
G. Picher, of West Point; W. W. Williams, of the
United States Navy; E. Long, of the United States
Army, and C. M. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., are at the
Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Grow, of Goshen, N. Y.; ex-Postmaster
General Randall, of Washington; A. Goodridge and
G. A. Hamilton, of St. Paul, Minn.; H. G. Paul, of
Richmond, Va.; Charles F. Newton, of Georgia; C.
Wendell, Colonel C. W. Thompson and Colonel Car-
penter, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

G. R. Rutter, of Memphis, Tenn.; Colonel James
Blakeley, of Pennsylvania, and Professor R. P. Ham-
ilton, of Chicago, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Governor T. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, and J.
B. Fenn, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.
G. A. Stanley, of Boston; Hamilton Harris, of Al-
bany, and J. M. Livingston, of California, are at the
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel C. W. Tompkins, of the United States
Army; C. H. Corning, of Albany, and S. F. Pierson,
of Cleveland, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

Chief Justice Bigelow, of Boston; James B. Peck,
of New York; Miss M. J. Johnson, of Boston; John
Dunbar, of New Orleans; Captain Cadeot, French
Army, sailed yesterday in the steamship Ville de
Paris for Havre.

Ex-Secretary of State W. H. Seward left this city
for Auburn, N. Y., yesterday.

General Grant and His Administration in
a Religious View.

The various religious denominations of the
United States, and especially the members of
the powerful Methodist Episcopal Church, have
great faith in General Grant and in the
prosperity of the Gospel under his administration.
The General's father is a Methodist, his
mother is a Methodist, his wife is a Methodist,
and through these channels the General him-
self is well seasoned with wholesome religious
convictions. We believe he has not been con-
verted according to the Methodist ritual—he
has not passed through the ordeal of mourning
for his sins and that joyous sense of forgiveness
and that change of heart through the Holy Ghost
which casts off the old man Adam and makes
the believer happy in the faith; but he is still
in the way of salvation, and that a great deal
in these days of scepticism, materialism and
unbelief. Thus, although the General likes to
ride behind Bonner's fast horses and goes to
balls, and although in "swinging round the
circle" of our institutions he may drop in for
an hour or so at the "Black Crook," the opera
and the *opera bouffe*, he still likes mother's
church and all the churches, and sets a good
example as an honorary member by availing
himself of every opportunity to go to church.
He attended the other day the consecration in
Washington of a new Methodist church, and his
presence was hailed as a good sign for the
prosperity of that church and all the churches
under his administration.

Secondly, this idea has been and will be
strengthened in every praying household circle
in the nation, by the closing request of the
General's inaugural, in which he asks the
efforts of every citizen in the work of "cement-
ing a happy Union," and "the prayers of the
nation to Almighty God in behalf of this happy
consummation." General Grant is a believer
in prayer. He recalls an incident said to be
connected with a critical period in the conven-
tion of the fathers engaged in framing the con-
stitution. We think it was on the everlasting
nigger question that the convention was
brought to a deadlock. They knew not what
to do, when good old Ben Franklin, as the
tradition goes, proposed the last resort of
prayer. It was tried, and the convention re-
turned to its work and a compromise was
effected, including the continuance of the African
slave trade for twenty years, which
restored peace in the convention and estab-
lished the Union. As we look at it now that
compromise was an awful mistake; but union
was the first essential, and as they were situ-
ated an adjustment causing the deadweight of
slavery upon Sambo, including the African
slave trade—a New England plum—was the

best that could be done by the fathers. They
did not think slavery would last long, and they
would have gone, no doubt, for speedy aboli-
tion had they dreamed of Whitney's cotton gin,
Calhoun and Jeff Davis. Jefferson, however,
had his misgivings, and they have all come
true. But now, with slavery abolished and
with equal rights provided for, except in the
matter of the spoils, to reds, yellows, blacks
and whites, General Grant with a clear con-
science may ask the prayers of the nation for
"a cemented Union" with the cement of
"liberty, equality and fraternity;" for is he
not to all of us now "a man and a brother?"

The third branch of our discourse is the pre-
sentation to General Grant from the American
Bible Society, on the 4th of March, of a splen-
did copy of the Holy Bible. The committee
consisted of Chief Justice Chase, Senator Fre-
linghuysen and George H. Stuart, of Philadel-
phia, the very man—the identical Scotch-
Irish Presbyterian—who poor McClure was
afraid had been singled out as the Pennsylv-
ania man for the new Cabinet. The Chief
Justice presented the Bible (magnificently
bound in Turkey morocco), and in the name
of the society he expressed the hope that the
new administration would be guided by its
teachings. The General accepted the gift
with thankfulness, and promised to preserve
it and hand it down to his children in com-
memoration of the day. Nor have we the
shadow of a doubt that, when puzzled and
worried out of his life by clamorous politicians
and hungry office-seekers, he will turn to its
pages for enlightenment, and will be greatly
strengthened thereby. He will find in the
faith of Abraham and Isaac, in the great mis-
fortune of Esau and in the treachery of Jacob,
in the trials and triumphs of Moses, the great
leader of Israel to the Promised Land, in the
vicissitudes of Saul and David, in the gorgeous
reign of King Solomon, in the revolt of the ten
tribes, and so on, and in the wisdom of the
Proverbs and in the warnings of the Prophets
an invaluable fund of instruction; but, best
of all, in the teachings of the meek and lowly
Nazarene, and in His power of healing the
sick, restoring the blind and casting out devils,
will the President find comfort and encour-
agement.

We speak to a congregation greater than
that which Moses led dry shod across the Red
Sea; and we would warn them that, in advo-
cating the payment of the free-twenties in gold,
General Grant does not, like the High Priest
Aaron, when Moses was up in the mountain,
intend to set up a golden calf as the god of
Israel. That calf already is the god of Wall
street, but it will be knocked in the head when
we come to specie payments. Our new Presi-
dent, to sum up, will give a great impulse to
the cause of religion, from the living principles
thereof which are fixed in his character and
from his outward manifestations as a believer.
He may not come up to the mark of the Massa-
chusetts Puritan, but he is welcome as a
brother in Plymouth church. Most of our
Presidents have been Episcopalians or Presby-
terians. Jefferson was a philosopher, Van
Buren was a Dutch reformer, and old Zack
Taylor, we believe, was a hard shell Baptist.
The Methodists, with General Grant as their
champion, have now something over which to
shout hallelujah; but, as the President repre-
sents all the people, so he represents all the
Churches. He comes in, too, with the sublime
idea proclaimed with the star of Bethlehem,
which was "Peace and good will to men;" for
is not his motto the same—"Let us have
peace?"

The Glorious Defence of Paraguay.

Our dates from the Plata valley, via Lisbon,
are confirmatory of our views with reference
to the sturdy defence which the Paraguayans
are making of their country. We find now
that they have simply retired from the river
bank and are strongly fortifying themselves in
the interior upon their first inner line. Owing
to the peculiar topography of the country
there are very many strong positions which
will tax all the allied power to attack with any
hope of success. The allies can no longer
make their iron-clads available; and in the
entire history of their efforts on the Para-
guay river they have depended as much, if
not more, upon these as they have upon the
army proper. We again unhesitatingly state
what we stated when the accounts reached us
of the allied success at Angostura, that
Lopez is stronger to-day than when he oc-
cupied the river line. The allies, once they ad-
vance towards the interior, will divide their
strength; and the terms upon which the Para-
guayans will fight them in the future will be
nearer upon an equality than heretofore.

The dissensions breaking out between the
allied forces are strongly confirming our prog-
nostication of trouble between the Argentine
Republic and Brazil. A year ago the troops of
the two countries were indulging in mutual
recriminations, and the officers were constantly
engaged in duelling. The volunteers were
recruited by chaining them in pairs and driving
them to the slaughter. This was the case in Bra-
zil, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. Since
that period the war in all these countries has
been growing more unpopular. Especially is
this true in the Argentine Republic, where,
from President down, the people only await a
decent pretext to slip from the bonds of the
barbarous treaty which they signed with Brazil
for the destruction of progress in La Plata
valley. We now have the resignation of Mar-
shal Caxias, the aged Brazilian commander.
General Gelly y Obes, the Argentine com-
mander, still sticks to his post; but there is
every indication that his services in the direc-
tion of Paraguay will not be needed much longer.

In the new phase of the Paraguayan struggle
it is a hard question for Brazil to tell what should
be done next. The Emperor, Don Pedro II.,
is in reality the only man who wishes to con-
tinue the struggle, and will probably resign if
his empire fails to support him with the neces-
sary means. How can Brazil do this? She
is almost financially exhausted, and the only
thing that keeps up her credit in Europe is the
fact that she is the sole aristocratic element on
this Continent upon which the monarchists can
depend in their endless crusade against repub-
lican institutions.

The Brazilian-Paraguay question is one well
worthy the attention of our government. We
are nationally interested in it. It should not
be so studiously neglected.

To BE RESPECTED UNDER GRANT—The re-
ligious sentiment of the country.

Prospects in the Legislature.

The State Legislature having adjourned over
the inauguration festivities at Washington will,
it is to be hoped, return to its duties to-
morrow with all the vigor of a giant refreshed
with new wine. Up to this time the labors of
the Legislature, although very large in the
way of bills presented, resolutions adopted,
special committees appointed, and so forth,
have been merely preliminary to the rush of
real business which will come on after the re-
cess. There is a great deal of important work
cut out which will require more than the re-
mainder of the allotted hundred days to accom-
plish. First, perhaps, in importance is the
new Metropolitan Excise law. It is conceded
now by the Board of Excise, as well as it is
demanded by the liquor dealers and the
majority of the people of the district, that some
modifications must be made in the existing law
which will reduce its stringency and put it
upon a basis less obnoxious and oppressive.
To this end some four or five bills have already
been introduced in both houses, but this is
evidently not the way to reach the desired
end. Unity of action is the thing wanted.
There is one bill upon which the law adviser
of the Excise Board and a prominent member
of the New York delegation held a conference
on Monday, and although the concessions which
the Board is willing to make are not entirely
satisfactory to the other interests, a bill may
be yet reached more acceptable than this.
The present complexion of the Legislature,
with a joint radical majority of twenty-six,
forbids all prospect of repealing the Excise
law, as it also precludes all hope of the Sun-
day clause being removed, which the Germans
so urgently and so naturally desire to see
done. Having shut up the Sabbath liquor
traffic once, the country members, who for the
most part represent Sabbatarian constitu-
encies, are not likely to throw open the doors
again. But the operations of the law have
become so odious and demoralizing that a
modification will be agreed to; but it will not
be such a one as the liquor dealers may look
for. Not at all. It will in all probability be a
peddling, half-way affair, which will please
nobody.

The regulation of the wharves and piers is a
measure in which the largest interests of the
city are involved, and it is one also in which
"there is a great deal of money"—a fact to
which the Albany men, neither in the lobby
nor on the floor, we may be sure, are not
asleep. We trust that whatever is done in
this matter of wharves and piers will be
complete. As they now stand they are a dis-
grace to this great maritime city, and in a
sanitary point of view they are a nuisance
whose "offense is rank and smells to heaven,"
poisoning our earth in the meantime. Our
two rivers should be girt around with piers of
stone and iron. Nothing short of that will
be sufficient. The bill before the Legislature
contemplates this in part—but it ought to
include the whole water front—and pro-
vides that the commissioners to carry out
the work shall be appointed by the local
authorities. It is too much
to expect that this business can be free
from jobbery. Of course a good many nests
will be magnificently feathered; but, then, we
can afford a little bleeding for the sake of
seeing a respectable line of wharves and piers
on our rivers.

The railroad monopolies claimed early atten-
tion from the Legislature. The special com-
mittee of the House is composed of competent
members, who, if they perform their duty with-
out favor or bias, can relieve the community
from a great and too long endured evil. The
Senate committee have already taken a large
amount of evidence concerning the manage-
ment of the Erie, Hudson River and New
York Central roads which is not yet before us.
The disclosures relative to watering stock for
the purpose of putting millions of dollars into
the pocket of an individual, and other sharp
practices whereby the stockholders are de-
frauded and the travelling public are imperil-
led, will no doubt be exceedingly interesting,
if the investigation should succeed in drawing
them forth; and to this extent the special
committees must be held to a strict account-
ability. That their path is beset with difficulty
and temptation is true, but then they must
remember that their trust is one not to be
trifled with.

Among the earliest actions of the Legisla-
ture upon its reassembling will probably be
upon Mr. Mitchell's bill providing a bureau
of gas inspection, which will then be pre-
sented. The committee now sitting at the St.
Nicholas Hotel invites all afflicted gas con-
sumers—and their name is Legion—to appear
and relate their grievances. It has summoned
likewise the officers and men employed by the
gas companies to answer such questions as
may throw light upon the management of their
departments. We hope that some more in-
telligent representatives of the many thousand
sufferers by the infamous gas monopolies will
accommodate the committee with information
as to the wretched quality of light furnished,
the exorbitant prices charged and the general
insolence with which complaints are bluffed
off by the officials of the companies, such as
Mr. Pike has furnished.

Mr. Mitchell's bill provides that a superin-
tendent, a deputy and five inspectors of the
gas bureau shall be appointed by the Mayor,
whose duty it shall be to inspect the quality of
gas in process of manufacture in the different
works at least five times a day. The gas com-
panies are to charge the consumer a price
according to the illuminating quality of the
article as passed upon by the inspectors, and
no more. Good gas for a fair price; bad gas
cheap. The companies will be also bound by
many other necessary restrictions with regard
to meters if this law passes.

If the Legislature goes earnestly to work
upon the important measures above referred
to during the remainder of the session, and
the members do their duty honestly and
squarely, they may be able to give a good
account of their stewardship when they return
to their constituents.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—A good thing so far
as it goes. But suppose the blacks don't get
it. What then?

A RELIGIOUS VIEW.—Our Old School Presby-
terian contemporary, the *Observer*, takes up
Stuart as its candidate for a Cabinet position
on the plea that he is a "pious old fellow."
It would be well for the country if a few really
pious men were located in Washington.

The War Commenced.

The war has commenced. The politicians
have found in Senator Sumner a leader bold
enough at the very outset to plant himself in
the track of the new administration and to
cry, "Halt! We must consider this matter."
And what is the matter? General Grant, after
the unanimous confirmation of his Cabinet,
finds that under the law of 1789, establishing
the Treasury Department, Mr. A. T. Stewart,
as one engaged in trade and commerce, can-
not hold the office of Secretary of the Treas-
ury. The subject is also brought to the
attention of the Senate in a bill from Mr. Pat-
erson, of New Hampshire, to repeal so much
of the act alluded to as disqualifies Mr.
Stewart for his present office. Mr. Sumner
objected to the immediate consideration of
the bill. Mr. Sherman thought it ought to
pass to enable the new Secretary to hold his
office. Mr. Sumner would prefer to have the
subject carefully considered by a committee.
"Very well," said Mr. Sherman; "I move to
refer it to the Committee on Finance." Here,
however, the presiding officer, Vice President
Colfax, informed the Senate that there were as
yet no committees appointed, and so the sub-
ject was laid on the table.

Later in the day, however, a message was
received from the President asking that Mr.
Stewart be exempted from the operation of
the act of 1789. Mr. Sherman thereupon sub-
mitted a bill to meet the case; but Mr. Sum-
ner again objected and the subject was again
laid on the table.

What does this signify? Mr. Stewart is
admirably qualified for the duties of the Treas-
ury Department; but, as McClure said of the
other Stuart, the politicians don't know him
and don't want him. They want a Secretary
of the Treasury of their own feather—a man
whose first business will be to divide the
spoils among the faithful, as rewards for party
services. Mr. Stewart could settle the diffi-
culty by giving up his dry goods or by giving
up the Treasury. But General Grant wants his
services, and asks that the law which stands in
his way be suspended in this case. Mr. Sum-
ner calls for a profound consideration of the
subject, and under the Senate rules his objec-
tion for a day or two is decisive. Now this
may be the proper course; but coming as
this objection does, from Sumner, it means
war against the new administration, and ex-
plains the refusal of the Senate, so far, to re-
peal the Tenure of Office law, and explains,
too, the confirmation on the 4th of March by
the Senate, in the last hours of the Fortieth
Congress, of two or three hundred nominations
from President Johnson. Sumner and his as-
sociate radicals of the Senate distrust General
Grant. They are disgusted with his Cabinet,
and they seize the first chance to give him a
piece of their mind. The case of Mr. Stewart,
of itself, involves simply a mistake in regard
to a forgotten law; but, under all the circum-
stances, we think it means a radical war
against General Grant and a smash up of both
the political parties of the present day. A few
days more and we may have a fearful crash
among the radical crockery.

RECONSTRUCTION RECONSTRUCTED.—The mili-
tary orders under the new administration.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN AUBURN.—Bosh!

WALL STREET PERTURBATIONS AND THE
NEW ADMINISTRATION.—Affairs in Wall street
yesterday were again excited, if not feverish.
Gold danced up and down, as it used to do in
the days of the rebellion, over the prospective
chances of the accession of Mr. Stewart to the
Secretaryship of the Treasury. President
Grant's message knocked it down and Sumner's
"objection" sent it up again. Bonds opened
at swimming prices, but settled to lower
figures under unfavorable advices from London.

STICK TO GRANT—Everybody.

JUSTIMELY DEATHS—Some members of
Grant's Cabinet. Obituaries are necessary.

BLAZE AWAY—THE MORE YOU BURN THE
LESS YOU PAY.—The testimony of Mr. Samuel
N. Pike before the legislative committee on the
management of the gas companies is very re-
markable, or we might say that it would be if
a thousand other consumers of gas could not
testify to the same fact. Mr. Pike swears that
when his opera house was closed in the sum-
mer time his gas bills were higher than when
the house was in full blast in the winter
season and the gas was burning from footlights to
dome. Mr. Pike's experience is not singular.
Thousands of gas consumers have the same
story to tell. There are many besides Pike
using gas, some of them in their private
houses, who can assert that when they con-
sume the least quantity of gas their bills mount
up to the highest figure. The deduction from
the testimony produced before the gas investi-
gating committee is, therefore, that the more
gas you burn the smaller will be your bills.
Is it not economy, then, to blaze away and
burn all the gas you can in order to keep your
gas bills within a reasonable limit?

OUR NATIONAL NUISANCE, according to
General Dix, is speech-making. Let it be
abated.

BISMARCK cottons to Grant.

PARIS FASHIONS.—The unpropitious weather
of inauguration day at Washington and the
dense crowd at the inauguration ball were
equally unfavorable for the display of fash-
ionable feminine toilets. In New York the
austerities of Lent and the unseasonable
twenty-six degrees fall of the mercury on a
single day have combined to postpone the ad-
vent of spring styles. We must, therefore,
again refer our lady readers to the chronicle of
prevailing Paris fashions regularly offered by
our Paris correspondent, whose letter this
week is particularly full in its descriptions of
the dresses worn at recent ambassadorial re-
ceptions. For instance, at Madame de Met-
ternich's, as well as of the rich and peculiar
toilet of Mrs. Burlingame and Princess Col-
thide at the Palais Royal and at the Tuilleries,
of the latest novelties in the way of countless
flounces, square bodices, green velvet bows on
havane poulté, azure blue bows on salmon
poulté; of ruffles, and of the plain cloth
street costumes of "real ladies" and of their
brilliant carriage costumes. In a postscript
our correspondent learnedly relates how a new
etable for the tea table, the Eugénie sand-
wich, is concocted.

To BE PAID IN THEIR OWN COIN.—Con-
gress, by President Grant.

Lamartine and the French Revolution of
1848.

When a great poet like Lamartine chances
to alight on those high